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THE HAMILTON MANUSCRIPTS.

(CONTINUED.)

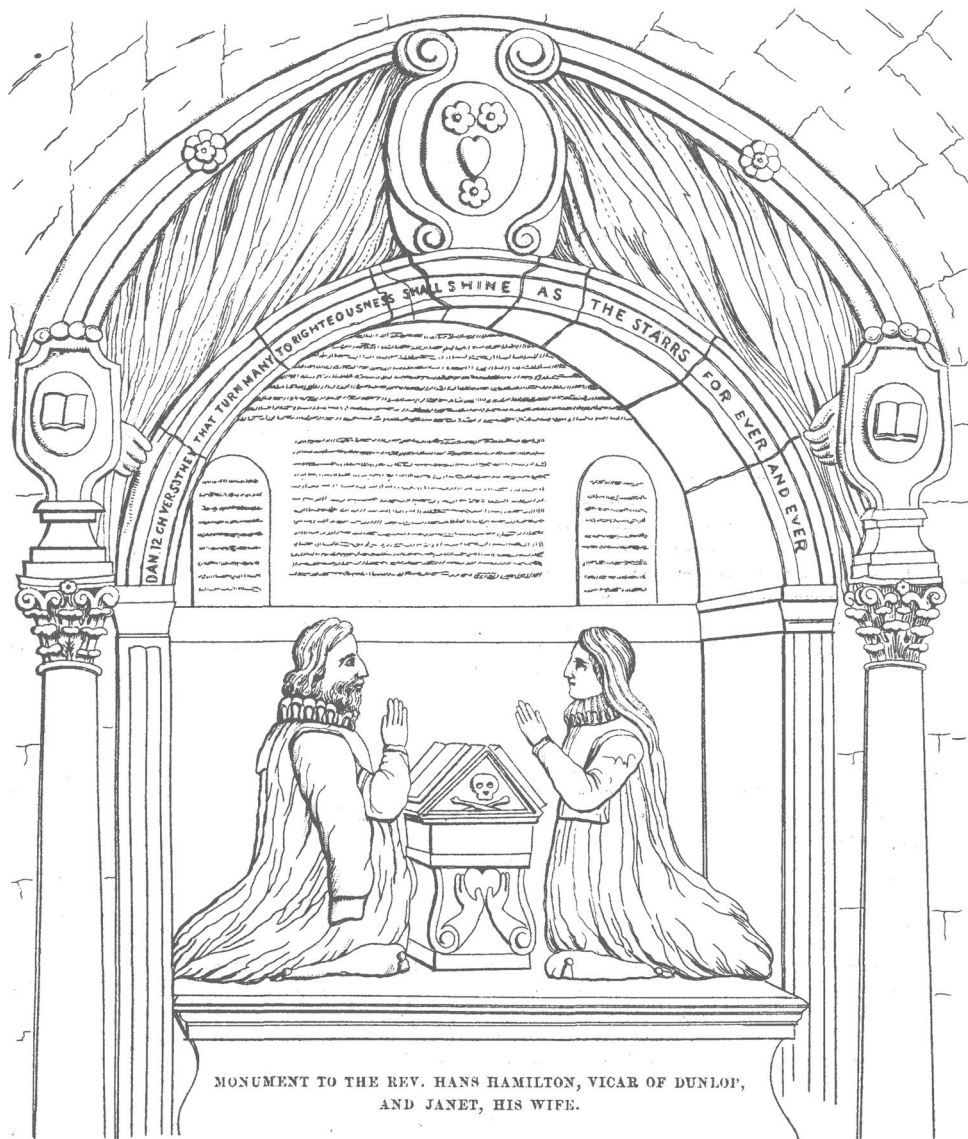
(Will of Sir James Hamilton.—Concluded.)

I do appoint that my mother have the profits of the towne of Portavoe during her lyf, yearly, sent to her in season, at two tymes in the year; and that John, my brother, be the receaver of it from my wif, and sender of it to her, and that if she do owe any debts at her death, the same be payed out of my rents or goods; and for other kyndnesses I leave her to Jean, and to her grandchild, to send to her what Jean shall think that she wanteth.*

And whereas I have made and perfected some deeds to some of my tenents in the Ards, and received the counterparts of them, I will that those deeds be truelie kept, as my deed to John Maxwell; but whereas I made up other draughts or formes of Deeds, and signed and sealed them at Dublin, for sundrie other of my tenents of the Ards, as for William Wallace, Edward Maxwell, Michael Craig, and others, but for that the heads or minutes of our agreement was not then at Dublin, and that I was then going to sea, and therefore willing to leave some sorte of securitie to be perfected to these tenents, and did therefore then deliver them all to my then steward, Francis Maynard, to be by him all of them delivered to my brother, William Hamilton, by him to be examined severally, and being found agreeing with our minutes and counterparts, being made up from the tenents respectively to me, then to be delivered by my said brother William to every of them so respectively as my deeds, of which deeds and writings the said William to receive a counterpart from the tenents respectively for me, and so to be my deeds and not otherwise; now in respect the said Francis Maynard, either out of want, indigence, or out of some other collateral respect, hath underhand sold several of those ingrossed wrytings, (contrarie to the direotion given to him before sundrie persones at the deliverie of them to him, and contrarie to a letter of attorney, or a power sent by him the said Maynard from me to the said William under my hand) to several of the persones to whome they were to have been delivered in manner as aforesaid by my brother, and that neither examination hath been used by my brother, nor counterpart by him thereof receaved for me, nor deliverie made as was directed, and that therfor the same ar no deeds, and the tenants only deceived thereby, I do therefor also appoint, that if they who have so bought such supposed deeds, shall give up the same cheerfully and readilie, and do also confesse their oversight in underhand buying of them so indirectly, then I do appoint that they shall have new deeds according to the minutes and agreements between us duly perfected, they satisfying all arreares of rent and other duties due heretofore out of the lands thereby intended to them; or, if they shall refuse so to do, and stand to take benefitt by the supposed deeds which they have so cantelouslie bought, I doe appoint, in respect the writings are not perfected, and that they have noe state in the land, that the lands which they seek of myn by those deeds be entered upon and disposed of as lands yett to be lett, and that all my tithes and the vicar's third part of tithes be taken of them, and all other advantages, profits, and perquisites that are fallen due to me by any wayes. And for all other minutes which any of my tenants have under my hand intending an agreement for lives or years, my will is that the same be perfected to them respectively, honestlie, and justlie, according to the purport of the minute which they have under my hand; and, for such of my tenants as have no note or minutes of me, specially such as are of the poorer sort, and have long

* His mother was at this date a widow, his father, the Rev. Hans Hamilton, having died on the 30th of May, 1608. He, however, survived her, and in 1641 caused to be erected in the parish church-yard of Dunlop a mas-

sive stone chapel or mausoleum, and within it a handsome marble monument to the memory of his parents, whose sculptured figures are there represented kneeling face to face on a sarcophagus:—



dwelt under me, I will that they be favourable agreed withall in such sort as I have agreed with other tenants of their qualitie. But when I have given license to some men to dwell upon my land during pleasure, paying little or no rent for townes or lands of good value, such as are old James O'Dornan, Manus O'Hammell, and such, my will

The following is the inscription on the monument :—
 "Here lye the bodies of Hanis Hamilton, sonne of Archibald Hamilton of Raploch, servant to King James the Fifth, and of Janet Denham his wife, daughter of James Denham, laird of West-shield. They lived maryid together 45 years, during which tyme the said Hanis served the cure at this church. They were much beloved of all who knew them, and especially of the parishioners. They had six sonnes, James, Archibald, Gavin, John, William, and Patrick; and one daughter, Jean, mary'ed to William Mure, of Glanderstoun." On a stone of the floor of the chapel is this inscription :—"Heir-lyes the bodye of Hanis Hamiltoun Vicar of Dunlope, quha deceisit ye 30 of Maii 1608, ye aige 72 yeirs; and of Janet Denham his spous." Over the door of the chapel is the date 1641; also on the school-house attached, with this inscription :—"This school was erected and endowed by James Viscount Clandboyes, in love to his parish, in which his father Hans Hamilton was pastor 45 yeirs, in King James the sixth his raigne."

"I V C."

The cyphers, which are also visible on the door of the chapel, stand for James Viscount Clandboyes.

Attached to the chapel is a school-house erected by the Viscount at the same time, and bestowed by him on his native parish. In the following letter to his brother-in-law of Glanderstone, dated Killileagh, 12th April, 1642, allusion is made to these buildings, and to money transmitted for defraying the cost of their erection :—

"Good Brother,—I have sent you by this gentleman, Mr. Hogg, a Bond for yor hundred and thirty-two pound, and a Note for some money whiche you layd out about the chappell. I have sent you alsoe a counterbond for your security for the Masquetes all wch are pfitted, and wch you will receive from him. I have written alsoe to my Lord Chancellor, that, in regard of our troubles heere wch disables us for soe speedy payme: as the Bond imports, I may have a longer tyme upon consideration for the forbearance. I heard by Tweedy that some foolish lying reporte of my death put you and my sister and yor family in great anguish. Though I thank God I be readie for Death at all times, yet I do not love to have my friends put in greife with the lying reports wch some well affected to us are ready to broach without any ground. I heare Robt. Ross was a speciall venter of it there, as a thing certaine, and certainly received from his man and his sonne heere; who hath been upon some practices to draw in Sr James Montgomerie upon my Lands with his Regiment, and to trouble the rest of the people, and hath been very slow to pay me my Rent wch is very needfull in this time, but were not slow to give to others gratis. I desired a curtesie at Robert Rosse, wch I well deserved, and wch hee to avoid raised up the lye. He might have refused it in a fairer fashion. It is like enough his sonnes will have cause to repent their ill carriage to me; for himselfe I will say nothing, but that I merited better at his hands. I shall not need to write anything of our estate heere, knowing that this bearer and your sonne's letters will ease me in all that. To which for the present I must refer you. Yor sonne

James is a Captaine of my Regem', and in truth deservedly both for valor and understanding. Hee hath chosen all his officers of his owne name. My Regm' is like to be drawne out into the feilde shortly, and will require collors for the several captains, wch must be as other collors are, of red and white. I pray you send me fortie ells of Taffata sarsenet, such as will not run and scatter in the threads for thinnes, nor will not fret by stiffness.

Four ells of it should be altogether white; and the other six and thirty, the one halfe of it white, and the other halfe red. Let it be handsomly wrapt up and delivered to Robt. Tweedie's boy to bring unto me, unless you find a surer carryer, or that Robt. Tweedie's brother-in-law send over a man. The Barque with the Armes touched upon the shoare heere, and by contrary winds was driven back againe. I pray God send her safe hither; we wonderfully want her. Further I will not trouble you with at this present, but only to entreat my sister that shee will not be troubled with any foolish lyes she shall heare of my death, or of any disaster unto us; for I thank God I never better brooked my health, and God hath been pleased to favor us with much successe against the Rebell.

"God Almightye have all you and us in keeping.

"Yor Verie loving Brother,

"J. Clandboyes.

"Killileagh, 12 April, 1642."

The following is a copy of the Bond relative to the arms referred to in the foregoing letter, and at page 249 of vol. 3, *ante*. :—

"At Edenburgh the twentie sexte of Januar, M.D.C. fourtie twa yieres. In presence of ye Lordis and utheris comissioneris appoyntit for the comoun burdingis of this kingdome comperied Mr. James Baird, advocat pro' for Williame Muire, of Glanderstoun, and Robert Twedie, servitor to ye Vicount of Clandebuyes, in Ireland, and gave in the Bond underwritten, desiring ye same to be insert and registrat in ye said comissioneris yair buikes, to have the strength of ane decreit with lettres and execution to be decreit y'upon in maner y'in contained. The whilk desire the saids comissioneris thought ressonable, and thairfor hes ordained and ordaines; The said Bond to be insert and registrat in yair saidis buikis, decernes ye same to have ye strength of ye decreit, and ordaines lettres and executions to be direct y'upon in manner specifiet y'intill w'of the tennir followis:—Be it kend till all men be yir pnt. lettres, We Williame Muire, of Glanderstoun, and Robert Twedy, servitor to ye Vicount of Clandebuyes, in Ireland; Forsameikle as by order and warrand from ye comissioneris we have resavit from Colonell Alexander Hamiltoun, generall of ye artailziary furth of ye comoun magazine of ye said kingdome the number of four hundredth muskets, with yair bandeleires at ten pundis ye piece, to be payit at Witsunday next. Thairfor we be yir pntis Bonds and obleis us our aires exrs and successors conjunctlie and severally to mak thankfull payment of ye forsaid sowme of ten pundis as ye liquidat pryce agreed upon be us for ilk ane of ye saids four hundredth musketts, with yair bandeleirs, extending in all to four thowsand pundis

is, that they, careing themselves well, honestlie, and truely, shall be permitted to dwell still so long as my wif and sone shall find them duetifull servants to them; but, upon either of their deathes or ill caring, that that land be taken in and disposed for the best advantag to Scottishmen, or other such tenants. Owen Omulcreve his towne is requisit for seafaring men and fishers at Gilgroomes port^b and may be lett at avery good rate, but then the poor man

Scotis money. To y^e saidis comissioneris for y^e comoun burdeengs, and to yare receiveris in yair names, or any utheris haveing yair warrant for yat effect; and yat within y^e burgh of Edinburgh betwixt y^e dait heirof and ye * * * and * * * of Witsunday next, but langer delay; Together with y^e sowme of four hundredre punds of liquidat expenses in caise of failzie, Together with y^e wrent and profit of y^e said principall sowme conforme to y^e act of parliament sua lang as ye samyn shall remayne unpaid after y^e terme of payment above writtten. Provydeing, yat if betwixt the last day of Marche next we cane really deliver back again to y^e said magazine at Edr. or Leith the saidis four hundredre muskets with yair bandleirs in als gude caise as we have now resavit the same: In yat caise we and our forsaidis to be frie of y^e payment of y^e pryces yrof abovewrittten, and of yis present Bond, and of all yat may follow y^eupon. And for the mair securitie we are content and consent thir pnts be insert and registrat in y^e saidis comissioneris yair buiks to y^e strenth of ane decreit. That lettres and execution of horneing on ten dayes and nyts necessar. may pas heirupon informe as effeires. And constitutes Mr. James Baird advocat our procurator, for remitting decrate. In witness qrof we have subscriyvit thir presentis with our hands, writtten be William Merschell, servitor, and Robert Hepburne, advocat clerk to y^e said comissioneris at Edinburgh, y^e twentie sixt day of Januar, M.D.C. fourtie twa yeires. Befor their witness, Gavin Blair, of Halylie, Capitaine Robert Blare, his sone, and y^e said Williame Merschell, and his sub^t. Wm. Muire, Robert Twedie, Gavin Blair, witness, R. Blair, witness, W. Merschell, witness. Extractum de libris actorum dict. commissionerum per me, R. Hepburne."

In an introductory memoir to the *Caldwell Papers*, printed at Glasgow, in 1864, from which the foregoing statement is extracted, it is added, that—

"The friendly connection between the Glanderstone family and the Irish Hamiltons was maintained down to the commencement of the ensuing century, both by correspondence and marriage. In the Caldwell repositories are several bundles of letters and miscellaneous papers, which once formed part of the collection of 'Secretary Hamilton,' and appear to have been consigned or bequeathed by him to his Glanderstone relatives. Such portions of them as seemed to possess interest have been printed in the volume. During several generations it was customary for the heads of various families connected with the venerable vicar of Dunlop, or his spouse, the Hamilton's of Clanboyes and Killileagh, the Denhams of Westshields, and the Mures of Glanderstone, to subscribe each a small sum from time to time for the repairs of their ancestor's tomb. But from the following letters in the correspondence of the laird of Caldwell and Glanderstone it would appear that funds were no longer procured from Irish sources; and the care of the monument has now devolved exclusively on the Caldwell family. It is still in good preservation, and was put in thorough repair a few years ago."—

"We. Cousine.—The uncertaintie of ane sure hand made me delay the sending of the inclosed, until the bearer, ane old serveant of my sister Mure's came in my way. It was writtten at Carmichael, where you was kindly remembered, and your health drunk by that kind lord Mr. Carstairs, the Principal of Glasgow, with diverse other friends, who long for your hasteing over. It will be your interest. What is writtten by my lord Halcraig I know is to that effecte, and will have more influence with you than I can; although none would be better satisfied to see you fixed in some post suitable to your merite than yrs most sincerely,

"to serve you
"Wm. Mure.

"Glanderstoun, June 5, 1699.

"See iff ye can procure any thing from Westshields towards the Repairing of our Tomb, that if ye make any stay here, ye shall be witness to the agreement for it. Take no less than a ginea, which was what he promised me.

"For
"Mr. William Hamilton,
"att Lieutenant Gavin Hamilton's,
"att Lisrene, in Ireland.

"Glanderstoun, Nov. 2, 1704."

"Dr. Cos.—Having sent over my nephew Willm. to transact and end my Lord Halcraig's affair and mine with Lady Tullymore, I must recommend him to your best advice in what occurs in that affair. I have likewise sent with him Claneboys' note I spoke to you of to give you the first offer of it. There is nothing yet done in the repairing of y^e burial-place at Dunlop, your directions being wanted about it, in respect you did not name what you allowed for y^eself as weel from whom it should be had. Besides its hard you should solely be at the expenses while Westshields and your relations in Ireland are equally related. What you can procure send wth the bearer, with what you order yourself, to be given to the minister of the place, who will see the thing applied, together with a line to Westshields for his proportion; wherein also I shall concur, and shall not be wanting in what comes to my share. If it be longer neglected it will be so spoiled that it will be in vain to do any thing in it. My service to Capt^e. Stevensone, and all my Cos^s with you. Quherein I can be capable to serve you command me. Your most Obliged Cos., and humble Serv^t.

"Wil Mure."

"For
"Mr. William Hamilton,
"of Killileagh, Esqr.,
"Ireland."

^b Now Groomsport. See at page 139, vol. 3, *ante*, a copy of a patent of 19 Jac. I., which Sir James Hamilton had obtained, making Bangor a sea-port, and the roads or creeks of Gillgroomes and Hollywood, members of the port of Bangor.

should be elshwer provyded for with favour ; the lyk is also of Towl Og Ogilmore for his part of Ballesallagh who is to be lykwise provyded for, and may be better in some other place, and these townes with far greater advantag, and far better service to his Majestie lett to Scottishmen. Thomas Kelso hath had during pleasure, from year to year, without any minut, a great towne of me for sundrie yeares past, and two quarters of land, besydes the two quarters which my brother William hath. He hath hitherto payed me only four pounds. I would make no agreement with him, because I was still of purpose to tak it in, or a great part of it, to the plaines of Belfast. A great part of it may well be taken in, and can not be wanting from that town. The rest may either be lett to him for a reasonable rent and services of his facultie, with condition to forfeit it if he doe not perform the same faithfully, or otherwyse he may be elshwer provyded of some parcell of land and that land be lett for a very great rent.^c

^c By lease dated 15th Oct., 1644, from the Right Honourable James Viscount Claneboe to William Kelsoe, merchant and burgess of Ayre, in the realm of Scotland, after reciting that, by agreement bearing date the 3d of April, 1624, made between the late Lord Viscount Claneboe, deceased, on the one part, and Richard and Harry Whiteshead on the other part, the said Richard and Harry Whiteshead had in lease the Townland of Ballymacarrett, as it then was posset for twenty-one years, from All-Hallow-tide then next ensuing, under the exceptions, conditions, reservations, yearly rents, and other things therein mentioned, the said Lord Viscount Claneboe, as well for and in consideration of the yearly rents, duties, services, covenants, and conditions thereafter specified, expressed, and reserved, as also for divers other good causes and considerations him thereunto moving, demised, granted, set, and to farm let, unto the said William Kelsoe, his executors and assigns, the said Towne of Ballymacarrett, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging (excepting and reserving thereout unto the said Lord Viscount, his heirs and assigns, all and all manner of royalties, tithes, heryots, fines, americiaments, woods, underwoods, suits, services, customs, anchorages, fishings, and fishery places, with the parcel of land already set off for the ferry, and held and enjoyed with the same, being by estimation six acres, Lordes-fishes, and tithe-fishes, mills, mill-steads, mill-draughts, mill-ponds, waters, and water-courses, with two acres of land to the same, deducting therefor proportionably of the rent as was answered out of the whole premises, with full liberty of ingress, egress, and regress into and from the premises, at all times and upon all occasions whatsoever). To have and to hold all and singular the said Townland of Ballymacarrett (except as before excepted) unto the said William Kelsoe, his executors, administrators, and assigns, unto the full end, and for and during all the term of twenty and one years, to begin from and upon the feast day of All-saints, commonly called All-hallow-day, which should be in the yeare of our Lord God 1650, fully to be compleat and ended ; Yielding and paying therefore yearly, during the said terme, unto the said Lord Viscount, his heirs and assigns, the yearly rent or sum of £32 sterling, current and lawful money of and in England, with six days' work of a man and horse, upon the feast days therein mentioned, and subject to the covenant therein contained. Upon this lease the following memorandum is endorsed :—" That, before the signing, sealing, and delivery hereof, it is covenanted, concluded, and agreed, by and between the within-mentioned persons to these

presents, that if it shall soe fall out that Richard Pierson (who hath a lease of the said townland for seven years, to and at All-saints, 1650) his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall quit the lease of the said land, and shall leave the same before the expiration thereof, that then the within specified 21 years thereof to the said William Kelsoe, his executors, administrators, and assigns, shall be and begin, from and immediately after the next tearme day, either of May or All-saints, that he, the said Richard Pierson, shall soe give up the said land to the said Lord Viscount, his heirs and assigns, or remove themselves therefrom. Signed, sealed, and delivered, in the presence of Hans Hamilton, Alexander Sloane, Isaiah Forest, Alexander Smith."—A further lease, dated 16th Sept., 1669, from the Right Hon^{ble}. Henry Earl of Clanbrassil to John Kelso of Ballymacarrett, gent., witnessed that the said Earl, for and in consideration of the yearly rents, duties, and services, thereafter expressed and reserved, and especially for, and in consideration of, the sum of £300 sterling, current and lawful money of and in England, thereby set, and to farm let, unto the said John Kelso, All and whole the townland commonly called and known by the name of Ballymacarrett, aforesaid, lying and being within the Barony of Castlereagh and county of Down, aforesaid, with the appurtenances. (Excepting and always reserving out of the said demised premises, unto the said Earl, his heirs or assigns, the mill of Oyn O'Cork, with six acres of land to the said mill,) to hold all and singular the above townland, with liberty of the ferry-boat, with all the benefit and profit that could be had thereby, or that should grow due out of the same, together with all the houses, meares, and marshes of the said townland, as it was then meared and bounded, with their and every of their appurtenances, for and during the full term, time, and space of three score and one years, to be and begin from the 1st of Nov. then next : Yielding and paying therefore, unto the said Earl, his heirs and assigns, the just and full sum of £12 sterling, yearly, during the first two years, to begin from the 1st of Nov. then next, and also paying yearly thereafter, during the said Earl detaining the said sum of £300 sterling in his or their hands, the just and full sum of £25 yearly, at May and All-saints, by even and equal portions ; and when the said £300 should be repaid in one entire sum unto the said John Kelso, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, premonition or warning thereof being given to them six months before the payment of the said sum so to be made, and that he or they were truly satisfied and paid, then paying thereafter the sum of £55 yearly, at

I do wish him to be more regarded for his wife and children's sake, who are honest and poor and my kinsfolk, than for his self, being given to too much forgetting of his dutie to himself and me. And that all other lands be accord-

the terms formerly mentioned; and the said John Kelso did, thereby, amongst other things, covenant to do suit and service to the Courts Leet and Courts Baron of the said Earl, his heirs or assigns, to be held for the Manor of Hollywood, and to be ruled by the Steward of the said Courts for the time being. Upon this lease there is also endorsed the following memorandum:—

“Before the signing and sealing of the within demise, I, the within-named Henry, Earl of Clanbrassil, do, for me, my heirs and assigns, during the years within mentioned, convey and make over to him, the said John Kelso, his executors and assigns, All the fishing that of right doth belong to me, and that formerly the tenants of Ballymacarrett were possessed of.—Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of John Swadlin and William Richardson.”

A Fee farm Grant of 24th July, 1672, from the Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Clanbrassil, to Thomas Pottinger of Belfast, in the County of Antrim, merchant, witnessed that the said Earl, in consideration of £300, granted, bargained, sold, released, and confirmed, unto the said Thomas Pottinger, his heirs and assigns, for ever, the Townland of Ballymacarrett, alias, Balinacrett, in the Parish of Knock, in the Barony of Castlereagh and County of Down, and then in the tenure and occupation of John Kelso, and Captain James McGill, their undertenants and cottiers, together with all and singular the castles, &c.; loughs, ponds, fishings, marshes, and waye of water, ferrie and ferry boats, and all and singular other profits, commodities, emoluments, immunities, rents, reversions, remainders, appendances, rights, members, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said townland, incident, belonging, or in any waye appertaining, by what name or names soever the same be called or known, by or belonging to, or to the same usually had, occupied, enjoyed, or reputed, accepted, used, and known as part and parcel thereof; and also the Corne Mill called by the name of Owen Corke Mill, situate neere or upon the premises; together with the lands belonging to the said Corne Mill then, in the possession of John Wilson, and his undertenants and cottiers; that was to say, six acres of land, part of Ballymacarrett, aforesaid, and six acres of land, part of Ballyhackamore, together with the nett profits of toll or mulcture thereunto belonging, issuing and payable out of the townes and lands of Ballymacarrett, Ballyhackamore, Knocke, Ballyloghan, Strandtown, Ballymather, and Ballymaser; and also the fynes payable thereout by the tennants inhabiting the said townlands for not grinding their corne and grayne at the said mill, according to the covenants therein exprest, and all other incident profits and duties to the said mill belonging: Yielding and paying yearly and every year, to the said Earl, his heirs and assigns, yearly for ever, the full sum of £30 sterling.

By an endorsement on the foregoing deed, reciting the lease and mortgage to John Kelso, of 16th September, 1669, and further reciting that the whole right, title, and interest of the said John Kelso, unto the said lands and tenements, and to the said £300, was since legally come to James Magill of Ballynesterragh, Esq., and

that the same was then wholly and absolutely in him; and further reciting that the said Henry, Earl of Clanbrassil, by his deed duly perfected, bearing date the 4th day of July, 1672, for the consideration therein expressed, did grant, assign, and make over the reversion of the said lands and tenements, and the power of redeeming the same unto Thomas Pottinger, of Belfast, his heirs and assigns: It was thereby witnessed that the said James Magill had received from the said Thos. Pottinger the said sum of £300, according to the said deed of lease; and the said James Magill did thereby release, acquit, and discharge the said Thomas Pottinger, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, of the said sum of £300, and every part thereof.

This townland continued in possession of the Pottinger family till the year 1779, when they sold it to Barry Yelverton, Esq., then Recorder of Carrickfergus, (afterwards Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer, and raised to the Peerage by the title of Viscount Avonmore,) for a sum of £18,113 5s. 0d., which agreement was afterwards carried into formal execution by a deed of 1st July, 1781, whereby Eldred Pottinger, and Anne, his wife, conveyed “All that, the town and lands of Ballymacarrett, and the mill and mill lands of Owen Corke, otherwise Owen O’Corke, together with all the tithes both great and small, coming, growing, arising, and renewing for ever in and out of the same, and all dwelling-houses, &c., out-houses, edifices, buildings, orchards, gardens, woods, underwoods, mills, mill-dams, and mill-ponds, waters, water-courses, strands, shores, fishings, fisheries, fishing-places, wrecks, waifs, estrays, decoy-lands, forfeitures, easements, profits, advantages, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, to the said lands and premises, and every part or parcel thereof belonging, or in anywise appertaining.” By a deed of conveyance, dated 1st July, 1787, Lord Chief Baron Yelverton conveyed the townland of Ballymacarrett and Owen O’Corke mill, in consideration of £25,000, to Arthur, Earl of Donegall, who, by his will, dated 7th August, 1795, devised them to his second son, Lord Spencer Chichester, whose grandson, the Right Honble. Henry Spencer, Baron Templemore, is the present owner. His rental out of Ballymacarrett amounts to upwards of £1,000 per annum, and is daily increasing; but that represents only a small portion of the present value of the townland, which, with the buildings upon it, was valued in the poor-law rate-books of 1855 at £18,891 10s. 0d., which must be considered as a wonderful realisation of the estimate formed of its value in the above will of Sir James Hamilton, dated upwards of 240 years ago, that the townland which only then produced him £4 a year would eventually be let at a great rent; and the still more extraordinary prophecy contained in it, “that a great part of it might well be taken into the plains of Ballyast, and cannot be wanting to that town,” is at this moment on the eve of complete fulfilment, by the embankments of the Harbour Commissioners, and the formation of the People’s Park out of the residue of the unreclaimed slob-lands of Ballymacarrett,

inglie disposed of for the uses aforesaid and for my sone's best benefit: And whereas I have given a miut to my brother Archibald of two townelands, Ballecroit and Ballecale, it is my pleasure that he have an estate made to him of those lands according to the said miut; and I do hereby confirme the tenor and purport of that note to him according to the true meaning of the same. And lykwise I do appoint to my brother John the lyk estate in the townes of Balle-Robert and Balle-Davie, and that William have such lands as I appointed to him according to the notes and minuts which I gave to him. The lyke to William Moore, my brother, for the note which he hath. And, for that my brother Archibald is in debt, I do appoint that when my debts and such sumes of money as I have appointed to be paid by my executors are payed, that Archibald have at once, with the gratuities which my executors are to have, as is above sett down, a help towards the payment of his debts, which I doe leave to the love of my wif, not being under two hundreth pounds. And if it fall out that all that be too heavey to be payed at once, that it be payed at tymes as my state may bear within two years. And I do ordane my wif and child to love and use well my brothers and all honest and faithful servants, specially such as have been honest to me, and chiefly those of my name, and to deall well and kindlie with them, and to be advysed by them as occasion shall affoord, and as they fynd them true and trustie. And I do lykwise ordain my brothers faithfully to aid my wif and child, and to counsell and assist them, and all my servants and kinsfolks under me to do the lyk. And I pray for the encrease of all love and concord between them, and the blessings of God to dwell and settle for ever upon them and their generation.

I leave Olive, Lettice, and Margrat Penicook to Jean; the first two to have one hundred pounds a peece, to be payed as she may convenientlie, and Margrat to have twentie marks sterling a year well payed.

Towards the payment of my debts there is to be received the rents due at Alhallowtyd last, and fyve hundreth pounds out of the lease of the plaine which I bought of Mr. Hope latellie, and of which I do wishe the overplus that shall be made over and above the said fyve hundreth pounds to be devyded between Patrick Shaen, who is to have two thirds, and Owen and Anthonie M^cGoghagan one third.

Item—I do give my moveable goods between my sone and my wif, if my said wif be not now conceived with any other children; and if she shall be found to be conceived with any other child, I do leave all my said moveable goods between her and the children or child that she is conceived with.

I have made over the lease to John Kenedy, my servant, which I had from Mr. John Whyt, of the lands of Duffrin and all that estate for years, which I did in trust for that I was to take the Feefarme of the said Duffrin from the said John Whyt in myn own name, and the trust appeareth that I have still used and enjoyed the said lands as before, and have the deed in myn own custodie, and John Kenedy, my said servant, for any thing that I know, knoweth not thereof.^b All this estate of lease, and use and right thereunto of the Duffrin, and all my lands and

^b The Barony of Dufferin was not included in the original grant to Sir James Hamilton by James the First, but was purchased by him from Whyte, and was included in the confirmation patent which was obtained by him of his estates in the reign of Charles the First. The following is a translation of an old inquisition respecting the title of the Whites to this barony:—

“Ardwhin, 4th July, 1605 — PATRICK WHITE, late of Flemington, in the county of Meath, Knight, Second Baron of the Exchequer in this kingdom of Ireland, born of the English nation and race, was seised as of fee and of ancient inheritance of the Manors and castles of Renescaddie and Killalagh, with their appurtenances; also of all manors, castles, towns, and lands in the territory or precinct called the Duffren, otherwise Duffrens, in the county of Downe, in the province of Ulster, which territory comprises in itself the towns, lands, &c., following:—viz., Ballinemona, Balliholiken, Ballimullagh, Corbally, the castles and towns of Ballycaslanwilliam, Ballineabry, the castles and towns of Killaleigh, Tulloghmormartin, Ballyrathconeavan, Ballymacorbal, the castles

and towns of Rindoffrin, otherwise Moylerton, Bally-omeran, Ballynacarran, the castles and towns of Rathgorman, Ballikitinegan, Carrick-rouske, Ballinchey, Ballow, Ballinacoshen, Ballemackirelly, Balleogullone, Ballibregah, Ballileggan, Ballylishduffe, Ballicoy, Ballicley, otherwise Clegh, Bally-drommore, Ballicoskrigan, Castlegaley, Lissnagh, Ballitoagh, otherwise Toy, Balligavan, Balliroyan; the castles and towns of Casclanney, Ballilegan, Ballimullin, Balliholliard, Ardagone, Ballyboynemery, otherwise Tollymery, Ballitarim, Ballireogh, Ballicooly, Rathkirin, Balliconnety, otherwise Cloney, Ballicargah, Tullyconysh, otherwise Knoise, Ballakillchanan, and Balliherman, and also of divers islands in Loughconn, viz., the islands of Ranechedy, and Rannys, Polle-ile, Read-ile, Contagh-ile, Much-ile, otherwise Ilandmore; Dunshagh-ile, Innishmac [

] Inishdowran, and Iland-darragh; and also of certain advowsons and churches, viz., the Rectory of Killinchinemaghery, Reneshaddy, Killawreys, and Killaleagh, with all and singular their rights, members, and appurtenances.—The aforesaid Patrick White, knight,

interest to any lands in the kingdome of Ireland, and all right, use, possession, title, and interest after the expiration of my naturall lif, and after my debts payed and such things satisfied as I have appointed to be satisfied by these presents, and to be don and performed to his mother, and to all others as is hereby expressed, I say all my lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever I do leave to com and be to my said sone James Hamilton, the son of the said Jean Hamiltone, *alias* Phillips, after the expiration of my naturall lif, and after my debts payed and other things by me hereby directed to be don, accomplished and fulfilled, to be to the said James Hamiltone, the son of Jean Hamiltone, *als.* Phillips, *afid.* and of myself, and to his heres of his body, for ever (if it shall please God that I depart out of this mortall lif before I do return to him and his said mother.) And if it shall please God that my said sone James Hamiltone shall depart this lif without heires of his body, then the said lands and hereditaments, and all right, use, interest, and title to them to be to such sone or daughter, sones or daughters successively and lineally, as the said Jean Hamiltone, *als.* Phillips, is, or may now be, conceived with, if any such she be conceived with, and to their heires successively and respectively for ever. And if it shall please God to determine the heires of my body, then the said lands and hereditaments to be to the heires males of Archibald, he paying £1,000 stg. to every of my brothers, John Hamiltone and William Hamiltone, and £1,000 to my brother Gawen's children, Archibald and James, between them; and three hundreth pounds to Patrick, my brother; and so much to my sister Jean, her children, and performing such things as ar in this my will ordayned to be performed; and those above mentioned sumes, to be payed to my said brothers, and brother's children, by the said Archibald, within six years after his entrie to said lands; and he also leaving to my brother John my castle and lands of Clanchie. And if it shall please God to determine and cut off the heires males of my brother Archibald, then I do appoint and ordane my said lands and hereditaments to be equally devyded in three parts; the first part to be between the two children of Gawen, viz.—Archibald and James, and the heires males of their bodies; the second part to be to my brother John, and the heires males of his body; the third to my brother William, and the heires males of his body; and all these three parts to repay within six yeares to the said Archibald's daughters and heires of his body, after that the said Archibald, James, John, and William, shall have receaved the said lands, the sum to be payed by them, the said Archibald and James, the sones of Gawen, and by my brothers John and William, to the daughters of the said Archibald, my brother, and their heires respectively, according to the proportion of their partes. And failing of the heires males of the bodies of all these, the said Archibald, James, John, and William, (whose partes I appoint to fall to the survivor for want of heires males) then to the heires males of the body of my brother Patrick, and failing of such heires males, then to my right heires for ever.

There is also one hundreth pounds to be payed to Alice Penicook, during her lif, which I do appoint to be well and truly payd to her if she cary herself without troubling of my said wif and sone, otherwise not; and I leave something to be given to James Penicook to relieve his wants.

In witness of this my last will I have signed the same, and put thereunto my seall the said 16 day of December, 1616.^c

All other things I do
leave to the discretion of
my executors aforesaid. }

JAMES HAMILTONE (*Seal.*)

being so seised of all the premises by Deed bearing date 24 September, in the 2d year of the Reign of the late Queen Elizabeth, appointed Rowland White, his second son, his attorney, &c.—The same Rowland White, by Deed bearing date 12th October, in the aforesaid year, granted all the premises in the Duffren, otherwise Duffrens, to JOHN BAKER of the City of Dublin, for the term of 21 years.—Afterwards the same John Baker, by Deed bearing date 3d January, in the year aforesaid, granted to the said Rowland White, his executors and assigns, all his interest and term of years in the premises.—Afterwards, Patrick White, late of Flemington, in the county of Meath, son and heir of Nicholas White, son

and heir of the said Patrick White, by deed bearing date 28th May, in the 8th year of the same reign, demised to the aforesaid Rowland White, all his right, claim, and interest, which he had in the premises aforesaid.—The same Rowland White, being so seised of the premises, died at the City of Dublin, 10th August, in the 14th year of the late Queen Elizabeth.—John White, of Killaleagh, aforesaid, his son and heir, was then of the age of 23 years, and unmarried. The premises are held as of the manor of Carrickfergus by fealty.—*Inquisitions of Ulster, Record Com.*, vol. 2.

^c This remarkable document, which is all in Sir James Hamilton's own handwriting, although formally signed

and sealed by him in 1616 as his will, does not appear to have been ever witnessed or published as such, although he lived for twenty-one years after its date; and he, therefore, died legally intestate, as stated by Lodge; but this document is still a most valuable one, for its local and historical statements and allusions. It appears to have remained undiscovered among the family papers until the year 1832, when it was found by the late A. H. Rowan, Esq., and the present editor, when making a search among them, at Rathcoffey, county Kildare. From a passage in the last paragraph, wherein he says "If it shall please God that I depart out of this mortal life before I return to him [his son] and his said mother," it would seem to have been drawn up in his absence from home. The particular occasion it is of course impossible now to ascertain; but it is not improbable that it was upon his being sent to England in 1616 as one of the deputies from the Irish House of Commons, with such acts and propositions as the House desired to be transmitted to England for approval. The following are the circumstances under which he was so selected:—On the 18th of May, 1613, the first parliament held in Ireland during an interval of twenty-seven years, (and which Lord Clare, on his motion for the Union, described as the first assembly which Ireland ever had that could be called a parliament,) was opened with great pomp by Sir Arthur Chichester, the then Lord Deputy. Sir James Hamilton and Sir Hugh Montgomery were returned as the members to the House of Commons, for the county of Down. "Since last a House of Commons had been assembled in Dublin, seventeen new counties had been formed, and forty boroughs incorporated; and, in fabricating these boroughs, so little had either law or honesty been consulted, that most of them consisted of only a few scattered houses, built by the undertakers in Ulster.—Against this mockery of legislation several of the Lords of the Pale spiritedly remonstrated, complaining that they, the ancient nobility and gentry of the Pale, were set at nought, and disgraced by men lately raised to place and power; that the new boroughs had been incorporated with the most shameful partiality, and that their representatives were attorneys' clerks and servants." These lords concluded by manfully demanding that all laws which had for their object to force consciences should be repealed. Their bold appeal, however, proved unavailing. The lord-deputy continued to furnish new boroughs according as they were wanted; and many of them were not incorporated, until the writs for summoning a parliament had already issued. Notwithstanding these active exertions on the part of the government, so nearly balanced were the two parties, or so uncertain still their relative strength, that the Catholics counted sanguinely on a majority; nor was it until the meeting of parliament that, to their great mortification, they found they had miscalculated their numbers. Of the 232 members returned, six were absent, 125 were Protestants, and 101 formed the recusant or Catholic party. The upper house consisted of sixteen temporal barons, twenty-five Protestant prelates, five viscounts, and four earls; and of these a considerable majority were friends of the administration. The first trial of the strength of the parties was on the election of the speaker;—the competitors for this office being Sir John Davies, the Irish attorney-general, and Sir John Everard, a respectable

recusant who had been a justice of the king's bench. Before they proceeded to the election, a question was raised by Everard's party whether those returned for boroughs illegally constituted had not thereby forfeited their right of electing. The altercation on this point was becoming angry and disorderly, when Sir Oliver St. John, Master of the Ordnance, remarked that controversies of this description were best decided by votes, and that the affirmative party usually went out of the house, while the negative kept their seats. He therefore called upon those who voted for Sir John Davies to attend him to the lobby, and was followed thither by all his party. Meanwhile the recusants, whether believing or merely presuming that they were the majority, proceeded to elect Sir John Everard; and having hurried through the accustomed forms, placed him triumphantly in the speaker's chair. They were then rejoined by the government members, when another and still less dignified scene took place. Exclaiming against this outrage, they declared Davies to be duly elected: and after in vain endeavouring to force the sturdy recusant from the chair, seated their speaker in his lap. The restless spirit which these events kept constantly alive, was regarded with more apprehension, from the scanty means now left to the government of preserving the public peace; the whole military force of the kingdom having been lately reduced to the trifling amount of 1,700 foot and 200 horse. Finding it impossible to make any progress with an assembly so constituted, the lord-deputy prorogued the parliament, and shortly after a deputation from the Irish Catholics proceeded to London, to lay their petition at the foot of the throne. The reception given at first to the Irish delegates had been harsh and insulting. The English council had tried to intimidate them, and two of their number, Talbot and Luttrell, were committed as prisoners, one to the Tower and the other to the Fleet. By the king the delegates were rated in his own peculiar fashion. The letter which the lords of the Pale had addressed to him,—'a few men,' as he contemptuously styled them, 'who threatened him with rebellion,'—he declared to be 'rash and insolent;' and with respect to those returns to parliament of which they had complained, 'nothing faulty,' he said, 'was to be found in the government; unless they would have the kingdom of Ireland like the kingdom of heaven.' To the complaint made of the numerous boroughs constituted by him, the royal reply was, 'What is it to you, whether I make many or few boroughs? my council may consider the fitness, if I require it. But, what if I had made forty noblemen, and four hundred boroughs? the more, the merrier; the fewer, the better cheer.' Finally, he dismissed the Irish delegates with a severe reprimand, telling them that their proceedings had been 'rude, disorderly, and inexcusable, and worthy of severe punishment; which, however, by reason of their submission, he would forbear,—but not remit, until he should see their dutiful carriage in his parliament.' Meanwhile, a commission of inquiry was granted; the complaints made by the recusants were promptly attended to, and, among other important admissions, it was conceded that members for boroughs incorporated after the writs were issued had no right to sit during the session."—*Moore's Ireland*, 4th vol., p. 163 to 167.

This commission was directed to Lord Chichester

Sir Humphrey Winche, Sir Charles Cornwallis, Sir Roger Wilbraham, and George Calvert, to inquire, on oath, whether there were not writs sent into all counties for the elections, and returns to be made as well of knights of shires as of citizens and burgesses, for the cities and ancient boroughs within the same shires; and whether there were not burgesses chosen and returned for all ancient boroughs that had a right to send members to parliament, and whether there were any omitted; and if there were, the cause and reason, and on whom was the fault.

To which the commissioners certified, that on the 12th Nov., in the City of Dublin, they made diligent inquiry, as well by depositions of witnesses, search of records, certificates from the archbishops, as by other good ways and means, and made the following return concerning matters of parliament:—"In the county of Down, May-Day was the county court for the election, which the Sheriff held at Newry, at which day the sheriff, proceeding to the election, moved the freeholders to choose Sir Richard Wingfield and Sir James Hamilton, being recommended to him by the Lord Deputy; but the natives named Sir Arthur Magennis and Rowland Savage, whereupon all the British freeholders, being 131, cried 'Hamilton and Montgomery,' omitting Wingfield; and the Irish, to the number of 101, cried 'Magennis and Savage.' Exception being presently taken to divers of the British for want of freeholds, 14 were examined on oath by the sheriff, and deposed they were freeholders, and thereupon the sheriff returned Hamilton and Montgomery, to which some of the Irish made objections, which were found partly untrue, and partly frivolous."—*Pat. Rolls*, 16 Jac. I. IV., 9.

No debates in the Irish Parliament were published at this date; but the following extracts from the Journal of the Irish House of Commons, present not only an outline of several debates in which Sir James Hamilton took part, but the substance and the arguments of the various speakers, and in some measure even their style of speaking:—"Die Sabbati, 22 Aprilis, 1615.—The House being all met and set this day, by eight of the clock in the morning, with intent and purpose to read the act of subsidy; before it began to be read,

"Mr. SUTTON moved the House, that in regard it tended to the king's private profit, it might be deferred till other acts that tended to the common good of the weale publick were first read; alledging that the old saying would else be verified:—*Little said soon amended; a subsidy granted, the Parliament ended.* But it was answered by

"Sir JAMES HAMILTON, that it concerned not the king's private profit; but, as his majesty is head, so his subjects are the members of that head, and that it concerned every of their own good; and therefore desired that his Majesty's bill might have the pre-eminence as to begin first, and then those that concerned the commonwealth; so that thereby they may proceed hand in hand.

"So thereupon the said act, entituled an act for the grant of one entire subsidy by the temporality, received the first reading."

"24 Aprilis, 1615.—This day an act, entituled an act, for the granting of one entire subsidy by the temporality, was the second time read.

"1. Mr. FRANCIS BLUNDELL spake first for the bill of

subsidy, *verbum sapienti sat est.* By granting it you shall obtain 1, Glory; 2, Gain; and it will be the only means to make this a flourishing kingdom, and you a happy people.

2. Mr. FERNHAM.—Divers reasons why it should be granted; 49, Edward III., the king, being sick, put the government of his land into John of Gaunt's hands, and called a parliament, and laid great taxes on the commonwealth; but they ought not to lay extraordinary taxes upon their subjects. Motives.—1. The great expense of his Majesty since his entrance to the crown is to be considered. 2. Bounty and justice, the two principal virtues that belong to a king; the necessity of princes stoppeth the passages of all noble designs; 1,900,060 odd pounds it cost Queen Elizabeth, from the defeating of the marshal in the north till her death.

3. Mr. TREASURER.—The motives to induce the granting of a subsidy two. 1. Either on the behalf of the king to supply his Majesty's necessities, which are either ordinary or extraordinary; as the marriage of Lady Elizabeth with the Palsgrave, *republica causa*. 2. In our own behalfs. It cost Queen Elizabeth £400,000 from the Earl of Essex's time till the Lord Mount-joy's Kingsale's charges came to near £500,000. The subsidy being granted, will be but like a vapour drawn up into a cloud, which doth but disperse and fall amongst us again.

4. Sir CHRISTOPHER NUGENT. *Dignum et justum.* He findeth every one ready with alacrity to give it, whereunto he is willing; but for the manner of levying it he desireth to have it committed.

5. Mr. Justice SILTHORP. A thing not only in duty to be granted to so good a king, but fortified with many precedents, as 24 Hen. VII. 13s. 4d. to be taken off every plow land; the like for ten years, 3 et 4 Philippi et Marie; the like in the 11th Eliz. In the days of Augustus Cæsar, &c., an edict was sent out, that all the world under his government should be taxed; every child to his father, every citizen to his mayor, &c., are willing to give their aid; then how much more every good subject to so religious a prince?

6. Sir JAMES HAMILTON rejoiceth to see King James triumphing and rejoicing in the hearts of all his subjects; many look in men's faces, that knoweth not what is in their purses; therefore some such as dwell in every shire to be appointed to be petitioners to the Lord Deputy, for the nominating commissioners for the levying the subsidy, but not to have the bill committed.

7. Mr. WADDING. For the expounding of each that must pay, who must be worth £3 to be petitioners to the Lord Deputy for explaining it, whether English or Irish money be intended; and in respect that the second payment cometh so near the first, that some further respite of time might be given for that.

8. Sir JOHN EVERARD. That the first gentleman prevented him in priority, yet he hath as many wings to show his affection as any other; neither glory nor profit moveth him; that were merchandise. The king and the subject be relatives; if good be done to the king the subject is the better; that nourishment which is given to the head, the concoction after is in the body; so the subsidy being granted the king, the subject will be the better for it. Yet, 1, the composition; 2, the infliction of the statute for recusancy; 3, death of cattle dis-

ableth them; therefore he desireth some of the honorable gentlemen to be intercessors to the Lord Deputy for the mitigation of these three inconveniences; and that each county, as they have chosen knights of the shire, so to choose collectors; and thinketh the bill fit to be engrossed.

9. Mr. LUTTEREL. 1. The glory of God; 2. The weal publick; 3. The benefit of the king, are to be respected. Subsidies are, in England, conditionally granted; alledging that the people were poor, and that the King sometimes of England had aliened those lands of the crown that would have satisfied his debts; alledging that in the time of wars of this kingdom, the gentlemen of the said realm spent as much as the Queen; instance of a gentleman of ten hundred pounds per annum spent in those wars three thousand pounds. The bill therefore to be committed, that his Majesty may be notified if any inconvenience happen therein of the composition.

10. Captain GRIFFITH to have it engrossed.

11. Sir ADAM LOFTUS, senior, finding no inconvenience in it, to have it engrossed.

12. Mr. MOORE. The occurrence is so free that no body will contradict it. His motion on that those places where money is not to be spared, there cattle, corn, &c., might be taken, especially where his Majesty's garrisons are, unto whom part of the subsidy is to be distributed.

13. Mr. VERDAN. As we ought to give, so we must look to the performance; therefore to have it committed.

14. Mr. DALLWAY to have it engrossed.

15. Sir ROBERT DIGBY explained the manner of levying it, which the commissioners are to have a care in assessing the same.

16. Mr. TREASURER again explained his formers peeche, alledging that in England he is cessed at forty pounds land, which is eight pounds to the king.

So put the question.

All that would have it to be engrossed, say yea.

All that would have it committed, to say no.

So the greater number was yeas; so agreed to be engrossed.

1 May, 1615.—Mr. GEO. BAGNALL, upon the beginning of the reading of the bill of Scots, desired that the bill of the natives might have the precedency in reading.

Sir JAMES HAMILTON condescended that the bill for the natives should have the precedency, and that in old time Ireland was called *Scotia major*, and Scotland *Scotia minor*; therefore amity be betwixt both.

Sir OLIVER LAMBERT and Sir ADAM LOFTUS. To have it transmitted, and both to be put in one act, and that the natives of this kingdom might be capable of offices here.

Mr. TREASURER.—That it is a mark of distinction there to be taken away.

Mr. Dr. REEVES.—The acts to be suspended, and both transmitted in one.

Sir JOHN EVERARD.—To have an act for restitution to their ancient liberties, but not to capitulate or indente; and because the imputation will lie upon the Irish, therefore his motion that they both pass, and that the house be an humble suitor, that a new act be desired, with addition.

Mr. Justice SILTHORP.—That both English, Irish, and Scots, living under one God and one king, should be equally capable of preferment.

Mr. ANNESLEY.—The bills are not denied, therefore he desired that the blemish should be taken away, therefore both to be read and committed, and the house to be an humble suitor to the king for the repeal of any statute that shall disable any native to be capable of any office in this realm.

2 May, 1615.—This day the act of his Majesty's gracious general and free pardon was the first time read, after it came from the lords, being read once before.

Mr. LEYESTER and Sir JOHN EVERARD moved that part of Sherlock's money be bestowed upon one Parker, in prison in Exeter; but others to bestow it here.

Sir CHRISTOPHER PLUNKETT would have the general pardon committed, to see whether it were general indeed.

Sir JOHN EVERARD.—To accept of his Majesty's pardon.

Mr. TALBOTT.—To have it committed, that suit might be made that it might extend to the next sessions.

Mr. Dr. REEVES.—Never to refuse God and the king's pardon.

Sir JAMES HAMILTON.—Not to question his Majesty's bounty.

Mr. CROOKE.—To accept of his Majesty's liberal and free grace, and not to defer it till the next sessions, lest that in the mean time any one be hanged, which by this pardon might be saved; and, if it go into England, it is a question whether it shall ever return, or whether we shall have another sessions.

Therefore, being put to the question, whether to be again read or committed, the whole voice was yeas, to have it read; so it was again read, and being put to the question, it passed, with a general consent, the whole house.

8 May, 1615.—The bill for repeal of divers statutes, concerning the natives of this kingdom, was the third time read.

Sir ADAM LOFTUS, junior, Sir EDWARD FISHER, and Mr. BAGNALL against the bill.

Mr. TALBOTT with the bill, to take it in part till God send more.

Sir JAMES HAMILTON.—Petitioners are no choicers, and the countenance of a prince is that which promiseth more gifts of a prince, ever accompanied with love; better to follow the course of the giver and not of the petitioner.

Sir JOHN EVERARD.—No man would think him a wise man that being restrained to the castle of Dublin or tower of London, and might have the liberty to walk on the walls, would refuse it; and so, if one should owe a merchant a thousand pounds, and if he should remit five hundred pounds would refuse it; so he could not be choosers; and because we cannot have our desire, it savoureth of pride and obstinacy to oppose this bill; therefore to the question, which being put to the question, the yeas were far greater; so it passed.

12 May, 1615.—Mr. BLUNDELL moved that Mr. Treasurer, Sir James Hamilton, Sir John Everard, Sir Robert Digby, and Mr. Bolton, might be appointed to go into England.

Whereupon it was ordered, that the grand committee shall consider what persons, members of this house, shall be thought fit to be presented to the Lord Deputy, with desire to be recommended by his Lordship to go over after this sessions into England to his Majesty, with such acts and propositions as the House shall desire to be transmitted into England, to be propounded the next sessions, and to consider of all fitting circumstances of the persons that shall be appointed to go.

15 *Maj.* 1616—Upon question had, touching the persons, members of this House of Commons, that were to be sent into England from the said House by special

election, Sir Thomas Ridgway, Vice Treasurer, and Sir James Hamilton, knights, both of his Majesty's privy counsell here, and Sir John Everard, knight, and Richard Bolton, Esq., were named and chosen by the knights, citizens, and burgesses of the Commons House of Parliament, to be recommended first to the Lord Deputy, with humble desire that "his lordship would be pleased to recommend them, with the affairs of the commonwealth given in charge, whereof his lordship shall think fit to give allowance and approbation to his sacred Majesty, and the lords of his most honourable privy counsell in England."

ANCIENT ROMAN INTERCOURSE WITH IRELAND.

A communication from Mr. Carruthers, published in a late number of the *Kilkenny Archeological Society*, respecting the discovery of some alleged Roman remains near Donaghadee, on the coast of the County of Down, has induced me to put together the few following observations;—not, indeed, with the vain expectation of throwing any new light on so obscure a subject, but merely with the view of "ventilating," in this Journal, the exceedingly interesting questions—Had the Romans or Romano-British any intercourse with Ireland? If they had, what was its nature?

At an early period of the Roman rule in Britain, during the reign of the twelfth Cæsar, Domitian, Ireland attracted the attention of the conquering race. The spring of A.D. 82, found the prætor, Julius Agricola, in Scotland, commencing his fifth campaign.^a Having, during the previous year, secured his conquests, for so far, as he thought, by building a chain of forts across the "upper isthmus," between the Clyde and Forth, he now turned his attention to the south-western district. Sailing across the estuary of the Clyde, he landed somewhere in Ayrshire; and, after fighting several successful battles with previously unknown tribes, he, in the course of the summer, reduced to submission the whole Galwegian territory lying between the former river and the Solway.^b Agricola then led his forces to that part of the country nearest to Ireland, where he went into winter quarters, constructing the usual defences; not, as Tacitus tells us, on account of any apprehension of danger, but in contemplation of a future project.^c That project was the invasion and conquest of Ireland; for which Agricola's main motive arose from a mistaken idea respecting its geographical position. Considering it to be situated equi-distant from Britain, France, and Spain, the Roman governor,

^a In assigning the date to the numerical order of Agricola's campaigns, a difference of one year exists among authors. The above, however, is, in all likelihood, the correct date, and sufficiently accurate for the purpose.

^b I use the modern names of places advisedly.

^c Eamque partem Britanniae, quae Hiberniam aspicit, copiis instruxit, in spem magis, quam ob formidinem.